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Daily Report

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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26 January 1990

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MPLA Official Opens Quadripartite Party Meeting

*MB2401054290 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 23 Jan 90*

[Text] In Luanda today, Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, MPLA-[Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party Central Committee Secretary for External Relations, described as positive the work carried out by control and verification organs of the parties of Angola, Mozambique, Congo, and Ethiopia, enabling a mutual understanding of the operation of these parties.

Speaking on behalf of MPLA-Labor Party Chairman Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the opening of the fifth quadripartite conference of the organs of control and verification of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, the Congolese Labor Party, and the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Afonso van Dunem lauded the existing cooperation and experience exchange among the four countries.

[Begin Mbinda recording] The regular cooperation and exchange of experience among our parties in the fields of control and revision dates far back and is the result of our parties' common viewpoints. As a matter of fact, since we held our first conference in the People's Republic of Congo in 1983, we can describe as positive the assessment of the work carried out. This work permitted a better mutual understanding, the intensification of solidarity and fraternal cooperative relations between parties that are involved in a common struggle to establish a more just society that will guarantee the progress of mankind in a climate of peace, liberty, and work.

As we enter the last decade of the 20th century, Africa witnesses the defeat of the last colonial regime, in Namibia, whose independence will crown SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] liberation struggle and the solidarity it received from Africa and the international community.

However, the apartheid regime continues to subjugate the South African people. Patriots like Nelson Mandela continue to [word indistinct] the cases of injustice that continue to occur under racial hatred laws. The black majority's rights continue to be trampled in South Africa. [end recording]

The member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau also discussed Angola's peace efforts on the basis of [words indistinct].

[Begin Mbinda recording] The evolution of southern Africa's situation is very encouraging, particularly if we take into account the peace prospects facing southern Africa's independent countries on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and the peaceful resolution of problems within and between countries.

It was with this objective in mind that the government of the People's Republic of Angola drew up the internal peace plan affording every Angolan the chance of peacefully and harmoniously participating in the country's development. This plan aims to eliminate long standing hatred and build well-being and happiness for everyone. Our [word indistinct] has been tireless in implementing this policy, taking new initiatives to defeat dilatory and obstructionist ploys by the enemies of peace, who are increasingly unable to face up to our struggle for freedom and true democracy.

We must jointly analyze the issues affecting our parties and Africa at large as well as study and accompany changes in Eastern Europe, which are bound to have deep effects on our societies. I am certain these issues will draw your closest attention. [end recording]

SADCC Head Urges Reduced Foreign 'Dependence'

*MB2401223490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1831 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Text] Gaborone Jan 24 SAPA—The executive secretary of the SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference], Dr Simba Makoni, has stressed the need for SADCC member countries to cut down on dependence on foreign aid.

"The organization is heavily depended on foreign resources ... it is unhealthy," Dr Makoni said on Tuesday [23 January] during a briefing session for journalists on the forthcoming 1990 SADCC consultative conference to be held at SADCC headquarters, BOPA, Botswana's news agency reports.

He remarked although there was a strong political commitment within member countries towards the organization, "You still do not find SADCC allocations in the Botswana budget, for example".

Dr Makoni suggested that individual countries had to formulate strategies for contributing to the organization.

He said 80 per cent of the 6.5 billion U.S. dollars pledged to SADCC—some 40 percent of which had been secured—represented foreign resources.

The SADCC executive secretary also emphasised the need for active production within SADCC member states in order to facilitate intra-SADCC trade.

Dr Makoni said the industrial development strategy, adopted by the SADCC summit held in Harare last year, had provided a policy framework for improving trade within the region.

He noted that SADCC had already established a business council to turn the strategy into concrete projects.

Dr Makoni said the removal of barriers such as tariffs were secondary to production.

A foundation had been laid for cuts in dependence, especially on South Africa.

He said the transport and communication sector, up to 50 per cent of SADCC goods were being transported on regional routes.

* Leaders Discuss Modified State Role

90EF0161A Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
17 Nov 89 p 2

[Article by Leon Francis Lebry: "Should the Civil Service Be Run Like a Private Enterprise?"; first paragraph is editor's lead]

[Text] The conference on modernizing government administration got straight to the point in stating the chief prerequisite for a high-quality civil service: above all, a profound change in the mentality of government workers. Participants affirmed that the latter must act as if they were in the private sector and adopt the same behavior that makes that sector as productive as it is.

The character of the Civil Service in Africa will change only if its reform is preceded or underpinned by real political will. It is only political will that can bring about the proper management of human resources.

This necessary political initiative was underscored in all the workshop reports read Wednesday evening at the close of the conference on modernization of African administrative services. In other words, the Civil Service will have to be politicized, in the sense of greater government involvement in both choices and decisions. Starting with choices, the selection of department heads and recruitment of workers must, henceforth, be standardized. More than ever, there must be a close fit between the choice of men and the productivity desired, the position being filled—rather than choices based on old boys' networks, nepotism, or "social feeling."

Decisions must then be validated by including a prior definition of the desired objectives with respect to the technical and managerial competence expected.

If abilities fall short, a permanent system of continuing education must automatically be designed and instituted; the latter could also (though not necessarily) lead to improvement in the compensation or situation of the

worker. But here too, training programs must be well-defined and plans for this education must be allotted proportionately, for everyone cannot be trained at once.

After all this, will the [Civil Service] have more strengths and more motivation to give its all? Not quite, for it is primarily its spirit that must change.

The conference would like to see workers become imbued with "a competitive spirit" and adopt the same aptitudes as workers in the private sector who, being in a competitive environment, see their continued employment as depending first on their productivity. The institutional environment in the public sector lends itself to laxness and government workers take certain advantages, notably guaranteed employment, as inalienable. This is the pedestal from which the civil servant must step down because today the Civil Service is going to "run" like the private sector. Workers will have to keep in step and follow the movements. Minister Jean-Jacques Bechio advised everyone to get a running start with him, failing which....

When all is said and done, the Civil Service minister is right to shake up his people if he wants to reach his goals and especially if he wants to cut administrative costs and shift the state's role toward the productive sector.

But government workers need adjustments and incentives, which could take the form of bonuses, salary increases, or promotions. For the ossification is also caused by the inertia of the worker's situation. By seeking and implementing these means, we will to some extent have applied private-sector management methods to the public sector, and will be none the worse for it.

If management of human resources is improved, it will be the key to the success and motivation of our administrative services. Minister Jean-Jacques Bechio admitted that the private and public sectors, which worked hand in hand, played fair [in defining] a complementary role for each and that a confident dialog and a deep-seated trust had been established between them. This complementarity, which will have to be translated into reality, with the private sector serving as a model for the public, will assuredly make it easier to introduce changes in government agencies. In this area, it is true, there were many and diverse proposals. The minister affirmed that some would be executed immediately and the others staggered over time—in the hope that the seed sown during these 3 days would bear fruit that will be shared out in the interests of all.

Cameroon

* New West German Aid Package Discussed

34000316B Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE
in English 27 Oct 89 p 3

[Article by Eddia Soter: "West German Funds To Boost Structural Adjustment Programme"]

[Text] For the last 30 years, West Germany has been showing a steady interest in our economic development process.

This week, the federal Republic of Germany, once again displayed its solidarity with Cameroon. The West German government granted some CFA 5,000 million to fund projects throughout the country.

The money is contained in six separate agreements signed last Wednesday in Yaounde by Ambassador Dr. Friedrich Reiche and the Secretary of State for the Plan and Regional Development, Mr. Badel Ndanga Ndinga.

The projects to be funded from the German package, include primary health care projects in the North West, South West and Littoral provinces, enhancing the activities of the German experts working with the National Railways Corporation, the creation of a training school in Garoua as well as the promotion of cooperatives involved in exporting cocoa.

The agreement dealing with financial cooperation totals some CFA 5,000 million. A large chunk of which is destined to finance renovation works on the Railway Corporation.

The German Ambassador said his country like other industrialised ones was aware of the crucial debt problem and will contribute its lot to help.

The ambassador announced that West Germany will begin negotiation with Cameroon soon to reschedule her debts.

* Scientific, Technical Cooperation With Tunisia

34000316A Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE
in English 31 Oct 89 p 3

[Article: "Cooperation Treaty Ratified"]

[Text] The instruments of ratification of a treaty on scientific and technical cooperation between Tunisia and Cameroon was signed and exchanged last Thursday in Yaounde. This is an example of South-South cooperation.

During a highly symbolic ceremony which took place last Thursday in the Ministry of External Relations, Minister Jacques Roger Booh Booh and ambassador Hedi Drissi formally exchanged the instruments ratifying their treaty on scientific and technical cooperation.

The signing of this accord is complementary to the Cultural convention for December 1965 between the two countries. In fact, the July 1984 Tunis protocol stipulated that scientific and technical exchanges should be intensified. This cooperation is concretely illustrated in the exchange of experts, organisation of internships, study trips and training courses.

Mr. Jacques Roger Booh Booh said the respect of the present accords will illustrate the fruitfulness of South/South cooperation and falls in line with the 1980, Lagos Plan of Action. Mr. Booh Booh praised the performance of Tunisia experts already working in Cameroon. He told the Tunisian ambassador of government's readiness to examine favourable any request for the exchange of experts, teachers or consultants between the two countries.

Ambassador Hedi Drissi said President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali was prepared to give new impetus to ties with Cameroon.

Sao Tome & Principe

* MLSTP Committee National Conference Results

90EF0149A Lisbon SEMANARIO in Portuguese
23 Dec 89 p 28

[Article by Carlos da Matta: "Sao Tome and Principe Returns to a Market Economy"]

[Text] The decisions of the Central Committee [CC] of the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe] point clearly toward the democratization of Sao Tome and Principe, after the debates at the national conference at the beginning of the month proved to be the freest in all of Portuguese-speaking Africa since independence was won.

It could be said that the central point of it all was the proposed Constitution, but it was some time ago that the authorities in Sao Tome showed signs of a change in direction which surprised many. The return of Dr Carlos Graca to his country to take up ministerial functions was the result of an agreement which, according to every indication, will be carried out.

Carlos Graca, who was appointed minister of health after independence was won, went into exile several years later, after harshly criticizing the direction then being followed, and he established an opposition movement in exile. His return to the country is seen within the context of a phase in which the language has changed and new economic proposals have been set forth.

The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe has scheduled presidential and legislative elections for the coming year, the 15th in its independent life, while its economic situation continues to be characterized by crisis. The improvements seen in certain aspects of basic

product supply do not suffice to satisfy a people whose standard of living reveals worrisome indices.

On the other hand, Sao Tome is suffering from the tremendous decline seen in the cacao sector, and it has not succeeded in diversifying its economy. There was serious focus on both of these aspects at the national conference.

The vast critical movement, which the Central Committee now welcomes, led to the proposal to disengage the state from economic management and to return it to a role of regulation and support. The success of the new plan will depend on the development of a local business sector and the attraction of foreign capital to stimulate economic activity, in which there are difficulties because of its small scale. Subsistence agriculture, small industry, fishing, and tourism appear to be the sectors in which the effects should be felt the soonest. However, if results are not seen in the short run, the necessary atmosphere of real confidence may not in fact develop.

The leaders in Sao Tome deserve credit for their recognition of the need for new political conditions which will allow the development of new socioeconomic structures. And it was here that the constitutional debate found its moving force. In the end, the initial constitutional proposal was withdrawn and a commission headed by President Pinto Pinto da Costa himself was appointed to draft amendments, bearing in mind a key phrase in the

Central Committee communique: "The MLSTP must not fear the emergence of other parties."

In addition, the constitutional article which here, as is the case in various parts of the world, blocked popular initiative and sovereignty will be withdrawn. The MLSTP will not have constitutional endorsement as "the guiding force in the state and society." This role will have to be won at the polls.

The authorities have announced their intention to launch a campaign with the citizens of Sao Tome living abroad. This suggests that other exiles, in particular former prime ministers Miguel Trovoada and Leonel Alva, might return to the country.

The decisions announced shortly prior to the summit meeting of The Five were not discussed in Cidade da Praia because they are strictly domestic affairs, among other reasons. But there was an exchange of information in the back corridors of politics, and it is obvious that this will have an effect on public opinion itself—even that sector which obtains its information from the Portuguese-language broadcasts of foreign radio networks.

Nothing that is happening in any nation among The Five fails to affect the others, a fact which gives special importance to the events which are occurring in the small republic on the Gulf of Guinea.

Ethiopia

Rebels: 3,912 Government Dead at Debre Tabor

EA2501194290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray
Revolution in Amharic 1500 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Excerpt] In 3 days of engagements on the Debre Tabor front, the heroic people's army of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] has destroyed 9,392 enemy soldiers as well as two MiG fighter planes and one helicopter.

In the 3-day engagement from 22 to 24 January the enemy deployed four Army divisions, the 15th 7th, 25th and 102d Divisions, as well as additional support brigades and numerous fighter planes and helicopters which were flown from different Air Force bases to bomb our Army's fortifications. The people of the area which are participating in the war were also deployed. It also deployed numerous tanks, BM's, field guns and mortars to assist the infantry (?brigade).

Although the Dergue deployed heavily armed troops, assisted with air cover, the heroic EPRDF Army managed to repulse them and force them to retreat, inflicting heavy losses in men and material. The enemy army which had mobilized to attack was forced to retreat in [words indistinct] engagement, the people's army of the EPRDF put 9,392 soldiers out of action. Out of those, 3,912 enemy soldiers were killed, 5,210 wounded and 270 others captured. In addition, our heroic army has captured 626 light and 15 medium guns. They also burnt down two ural vehicles, one among them carrying a UZ-23. [passage omitted]

Envoy to Riyadh on Ties With Israel, Arab States

PM2601093890 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT
in Arabic 24 Jan 90 p 4

[Interview with Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Habte Mariam Moges by Hasin al-Bunyan in Riyadh; date not given]

[Text] [Al-Bunyan] Have you agreed to the Israeli condition of allowing the emigration of the Ethiopian Falasha Jews in return for Israeli aid?

[Moges] The Falashas emigrate to Israel of their own accord. Their emigration is neither legal nor official. We do not approve of their emigration to Israel and there is no official agreement to send them or to let them emigrate—"not now, and not in the future."

[Al-Bunyan] But the Israelis make that a condition for aid.

[Moges] I find that kind of talk strange. There are no agreements and no Israeli conditions for giving us aid. Our relations with Israel date back to before the 1973 war. Can you imagine a state making conditions for the continuation of such relations? Furthermore, let me ask this: Is it possible to have aid and preconditions in such a short period of 2 months since the restoration of our relations with Israel? It is too short a period.

[Al-Bunyan] It is not strange for the Israelis. The restoration of their relations with you is a political gain for them.

[Moges] The Israelis are entitled to say what they like, but Ethiopia has a right to deny that or to deny what is being said. We confirm what we are saying.

[Al-Bunyan] If you do not officially allow the emigration of the Falasha Jews, do you facilitate their emigration if they wish to emigrate?

[Moges] Officially, no. We neither accept nor believe in such emigration. Whoever emigrates does so unofficially and on the basis of a personal conviction and wish.

[Al-Bunyan] What made you restore your relations with the Zionist entity?

[Moges] First of all, our relations with Israel are long-standing. They were severed after the 1973 war when Israel occupied Egyptian territory (Sinai). The severance of relations was in accordance with a unanimous OAU decision. When Israel gave Egypt its territory back and diplomatic relations were established between Egypt and Israel, we restored our relations with Israel. Nine African states did so before us. That is the whole story.

[Al-Bunyan] What will be the status of these relations in the future?

[Moges] They will be relations of mutual respect.

[Al-Bunyan] And of military cooperation, such as supplies of cluster bombs to be used against the Eritreans?

[Moges] Claims about supplies of such bombs are false. In the short period since the restoration of relations Israel has not supplied us with such bombs. We could not possibly have received them in such a short period. Furthermore, such bombs are normally used in major wars. Our war with the Eritreans is a guerrilla war. Is it conceivable that we would use such bombs as the cluster bombs? That is puzzling.

[Al-Bunyan] But THE NEW YORK TIMES, citing U.S. officials, has confirmed the delivery of such bombs.

[Moges] Even if THE NEW YORK TIMES said so, the Israelis themselves have denied the reports.

[Al-Bunyan] In your opinion, how has your restoration of relations with Israel affected Arab-Ethiopian relations and how do you view the future of these relations?

[Moges] The Ethiopian Government has instructed all its ambassadors in the Arab states to revive and strengthen cooperation between Ethiopia and the Arab states. We hope for and look forward to stronger relations

with the Arab states. Ethiopia is considered the closest neighbor to the Arab states. We and some Arab states, such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, occupy important strategic positions on the Red Sea. We had deep-rooted and historic relations with Saudi Arabia long before the state of Israel was born. We have had relations with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for over 2,000 years. They are strong relations coupled with trade cooperation. We export coffee, cattle, and oil by-products to the Kingdom. We have a common interest in preserving the security and stability of our strategic positions on the Red Sea. We are both aware of the importance of that matter and we work constantly for stronger and better relations with the Kingdom.

Kenya

Moi Receives USSR Minister, Gorbachev Message

*EA2501174090 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] At another function at State House, Nairobi, President Moi held talks with the Soviet deputy minister for foreign affairs, Mr Vladimir Petrovskiy. During the talks, the Soviet minister conveyed to President Moi a message from President Mikhail Gorbachev. Mr Petrovskiy is heading a Soviet delegation attending a meeting on ecology at UNEP [UN Environmental Program] headquarters, Gigiri. [passage omitted]

Cuba Reportedly Suspending Angolan Withdrawal

*MB2501151590 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] Cuba says it is temporarily suspending the withdrawal of its troops from Angola.

The announcement by the Foreign Ministry in Havana says this action is being taken following the killing of four Cuban soldiers by the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement.

The Cuban troops are supposed to leave Angola by mid-1991 under the peace accord between Cuba, Angola, and South Africa. So far, about 31,000 of the 50,000 Cuban soldiers have left.

Johannesburg TV Reports

*MB2501161290 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] The Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola will be temporarily suspended.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry said in a communique in a Cuban communist daily that this step has been taken following the deaths of four Cuban soldiers in Angola.

The communique says the decision was taken jointly by the Cuban and Angolan Governments. The withdrawal is being suspended until Cuba receives clarification over the deaths of the four soldiers.

Botha Comments on Cubans, Angola

*MB2501191190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1847 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 25, SAPA—The concerned governments are in contact with each other about reports of the suspended Cuban withdrawal from Angola, South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha told SAPA on Thursday [25 January] night.

"It is not considered in the interests of the peace process to make further comment at this time," Mr Botha said.

SAPA Carries 'Text' of Mandela 'Peace Plan'

*MB2501160090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1604 GMT 25 Jan 90*

["Full text" of ANC leader Nelson Mandela's "Peace Plan, as published in Thursday's edition of SOUTH"]

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 25, SAPA—"The deepening political crisis in our country has been a matter of grave concern to me for quite some time and I now consider it necessary in the national interest for the African National Congress [ANC] and the government to meet urgently to negotiate an effective political settlement.

"At the outset I must point out that I make this move without consultation with the ANC.

"I am a loyal and disciplined member of the ANC, my political loyalty is owed primarily, if not exclusively, to this organisation and particularly to our Lusaka headquarters where the official leadership is stationed and from where our affairs are directed.

"In the normal course of events I would put my view to the organisation first, and if these views were accepted, the organisation would then decide on who were the best qualified members to handle the matter on its behalf and on exactly when to make the move.

"But in my current circumstances I cannot follow this course, and this is the only reason why I am acting on my own initiative, in the hope that the organisation will, in due course, endorse my action.

"I must stress that no prisoner, irrespective of his status or influence, can conduct negotiations of this nature from prison.

"In our special situation, negotiation on political matters is literally a matter of life and death which requires to be handled by the organisation itself through its appointed representatives.

"The step I am taking should, therefore, not be seen as the beginning of actual negotiations between the government and the ANC. My task is a very limited one, and that is to bring the country's two major political bodies to the negotiating table.

"I must further point out that the question of my release from prison is not an issue, at least at this stage of discussions, and I am certainly not asking to be freed.

"But I do hope that the government will, as soon as possible, give me the opportunity from my present quarters to sound the views of my colleagues inside and outside the country on this move.

"Only if this initiative is formally endorsed by the ANC will it have any significance.

"I will touch presently on some of the problems which seem to constitute an obstacle to a meeting between the ANC and the government. But I must emphasise right at this stage that this step is not a response to the call by the government on ANC leaders to declare whether or not they are nationalists and to renounce the South African Communist Party before there can be negotiations: No self-respecting freedom fighter will take order from the government on how to wage the freedom struggle against that same government and on who his allies in the freedom struggle should be.

"To obey such instructions would be a violation of the long-standing and fruitful solidarity which distinguishes our liberation movement, and a betrayal of those who have worked so closely and suffered so much with us for almost 70 years.

"Far from responding to that call, my intervention is influenced by purely domestic issues, by the civil strife

and ruin into which the country is now sliding. I am disturbed, as many other South Africans no doubt are, by the spectre of a South Africa split into two hostile camps: blacks on one side (the term 'blacks' is used in a broad sense to indicate all those who are not whites) and whites on the other, slaughtering one another: by acute tensions which are building up dangerously in practically every sphere of our lives, a situation which, in turn, fore-shadows more violent clashes in the days ahead.

"This is the crisis that has forced me to act.

"I must add that the purpose of this discussion is not only to urge the government to talk to the ANC, but it is also to acquaint you with the views current among blacks, especially those in the Mass Democratic Movement.

"If I am unable to express these views frankly and freely, you will never know how the majority of South Africans think on the policy and actions of the government: you will never know how to deal with their grievances and demands.

"It is perhaps proper to remind you that the media here and abroad has given certain public figures in this country a rather negative image not only in regard to human rights questions, but also in respect to their prescriptive stance when dealing with black leaders generally.

"The impression is shared not only by the vast majority of blacks but also by a substantial section of the whites. If I had allowed myself to be influenced by this impression, I would not even have thought of making this move.

"Nevertheless, I come here with an open mind and the impression I will carry away from this meeting will be determined almost exclusively by the manner in which you respond to my proposal.

"It is in this spirit that I have undertaken this mission, and I sincerely hope that nothing will be done or said here which will force me to revise my views on this aspect.

"I have already indicated that I propose to deal with some of the obstacles to a meeting between the government and the ANC. The government gives several reasons why it will not negotiate with us.

"However, for purposes of this discussion, I will confine myself to only three main demands set by the government as a precondition for negotiation, namely that the ANC must first renounce violence, break with the SACP and abandon its demand for majority rule.

"The position of the ANC on the question of violence is very simple. The organisation has no vested interest in violence. It abhors any action which may cause loss of life, destruction of property and misery to the people.

"It has worked long and patiently for a South Africa of common values and for an undivided and peaceful non-racial state.

"But we consider the armed struggle a legitimate form of self-defence against a morally repugnant system of government which will not allow even peaceful forms of protest.

"It is more than ironical that it should be the government which demands that we should renounce violence. The government knows only too well that there is not a single political organisation in this country, inside and outside Parliament, which can ever compare with the ANC in its total commitment to peaceful change.

"Right from the early days of its history, the organisation diligently sought peaceful solutions and, to that extent, it talked patiently to successive South African Governments, a policy we tried to follow in dealing with the present government.

"Not only did the government ignore our demands for a meeting, instead it took advantage of our commitment to a non-violent struggle and unleashed the most violent form of racial oppression this country has ever seen.

"It stripped us of all basic human rights, outlawed our organisations and barred all channels of peaceful resistance.

"It met our just demands with force and, despite the grave problems facing the country, it continues to refuse to talk to us. There can only be one answer to this challenge: Violent forms of struggle.

"Down the years oppressed people have fought for their birthright by peaceful means, where that was possible and through force where peaceful channels were closed.

"The history of this country also confirms this vital lesson.

"Africans as well as Afrikaners were, at one time or other, compelled to take up arms in defence of their freedom against British imperialism. The fact that both were finally defeated by superior arms, and by the vast resources of that empire, does not negate this lesson.

"But from what has happened in South Africa during the last 40 years, we must conclude that now that the roles are reversed, and the Afrikaner is no longer a freedom fighter, but is in power, the entire lesson of history must be brushed aside.

"Not even a disciplined non-violent protest will now be tolerated. To the government a black man has neither a just cause to espouse nor freedom rights to defend.

"The whites must have the monopoly of political power, and of committing violence against innocent and defenceless people.

"That situation was totally unacceptable to us and the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe [ANC military wing]

was introduced to end that monopoly, and to forcibly bring home to the government that the oppressed people of this country were prepared to stand up and defend themselves.

"It is significant to note that throughout the past four decades, and more especially over the last 26 years, the government has met our demands with force only, and has done hardly anything to create a suitable climate for dialogue.

"On the contrary, the government continues to govern with a heavy hand, and to incite whites against negotiation with the ANC. The publication of the booklet *Talking With The ANC* which completely distorts the history and policy of the ANC, the extremely offensive language used by government spokesman against freedom fighters, and the intimidation of whites who want to hear the views of the ANC at first hand are all part of the government's strategy to wreck meaningful dialogue.

"It is perfectly clear by the facts that the refusal of the ANC to renounce violence is not the real problem facing the government. The truth is that the government is not yet ready for negotiation and for the sharing of political power with blacks.

"It is still committed to white domination and, for that reason, it will only tolerate those blacks who are willing to serve within its apartheid structures. Its policy is to remove from the political scene blacks who refuse to conform, who reject white supremacy and its apartheid structures, and who will insist on equal rights with whites.

"This is the reason for the government's refusal to talk to us, and for its demand that we disarm ourselves, while it continues to use violence against our people.

"This is the reason for its massive propaganda campaign to discredit the ANC, and present it to the public as a communist-dominated organisation bent on murder and destruction. In this situation the reaction of the oppressed people is clearly predictable.

"White South Africa must accept the plain fact that the ANC will not suspend, to say nothing of abandoning, the armed struggle until the government shows its willingness to surrender the monopoly of political power, and to negotiate directly and in good faith with the acknowledged black leaders.

"The renunciation of violence by either the government or the ANC should not be a pre-condition to but the result of negotiation.

"Moreover, by ignoring credible black leaders, and imposing a succession of still-born negotiation structures, the government is not only squandering the country's precious resources, but it is in fact discrediting the negotiation process itself, and prolonging the civil strife.

"The position of the ANC on the question of violence is, therefore, very clear. A government which used violence against blacks many years before we took up arms has no right whatsoever to call on us to lay down arms.

"I have already pointed out that no self-respecting freedom fighter will allow the government to prescribe who his allies in the freedom struggle should be, and that to obey such instructions would be a betrayal of those who have suffered repression with us for so long.

"We equally reject the charge that the ANC is dominated by the SACP and we regard the accusation as part of the smearing campaign the government is waging against us.

"The accusation has, in effect, also been refuted by two totally independent sources. In January 1987 the American State Department published a report on the activities of the SACP in this country which contrasts very sharply with the subjective picture the government has tried to paint against us over the years.

"The essence of that report is that, although the influence of the SACP on the ANC is strong, it is unlikely that the party will ever dominate the ANC.

"The same point is made somewhat differently by Mr Ismail Omar—member of the President's Council, in his book *Reform In Crisis* published in 1988, in which he gives concrete examples of important issues of the day over which the ANC and the SACP have differed.

"He also points out that the ANC enjoys greater popular support than the SACP. He adds that, despite the many years of combined struggle, the two remain distinct organisations with ideological and policy differences which preclude a merger of identity.

"These observations go some way towards disproving the accusation. But since the allegation has become the focal point of government propaganda against the ANC, I propose to use this opportunity to give you the correct information, in the hope that this will help you to see the matter in its proper perspective, and to evaluate your strategy afresh.

"Cooperation between the ANC and SACP goes back to the early twenties and has always been, and still is, strictly limited to the struggle against racial oppression and for a just society. At no time has the organisation ever adopted or cooperated with communism itself.

"Apart from the question of cooperation between the two organisations, members of the SACP have always been free to join the ANC. But once they do so, they become fully bound by the policy of the organisation set out in the Freedom Charter.

"As members of the ANC engaged in the anti-apartheid struggle, their Marxist ideology is not directly relevant. The SACP has throughout the years accepted the leading role of the ANC, a position which is respected by the SACP members who join the ANC.

"There is, of course a firmly established tradition in the ANC in terms of which any attempt is resisted, from whatever quarter, which is intended to undermine cooperation between the two organisations.

"Even within the ranks of the ANC there have been, at one time or other, people—and some of them were highly respected and influential individuals—who were against this cooperation and who wanted SACP members expelled from the organisation. Those who persisted in these activities were themselves ultimately expelled, or they broke away in despair.

"In either case their departure ended their political careers, or they formed other political organisations which, in due course, crumbled into splinter groups. No dedicated ANC member will ever heed the call to break with the SACP. We regard such a demand as a purely divisive government strategy.

"It is in fact a call on us to commit suicide. Which man of honour will ever desert a life-long friend at the instance of a common opponent and still retain a measure of credibility among his people?

"Which opponent will ever trust such a treacherous freedom fighter? Yet this is what the government is, in effect, asking us to do: To desert our faithful allies. We will not fall into that trap.

"The government also accuses us of being agents of the Soviet Union. The truth is that the ANC is non-aligned, and we welcome support from the East and the West, from the socialist and capitalist countries.

"The only difference, as we have explained on countless occasions before, is that the socialist countries supply us with weapons, which the West refuses to give us. We have no intention whatsoever of changing our stand on this question.

"The governments exaggerated hostility to the SACP, and its refusal to have any dealings with that party have a hollow ring.

"Such an attitude is not only out of step with the growing cooperation between the capitalist and socialist countries in different parts of the world, but it is also inconsistent with the policy of the government itself, when dealing with our neighbouring states.

"Not only has South Africa concluded treaties with the Marxist states of Angola and Mozambique—quite rightly in our opinion—but she also wants to strengthen ties with Marxist Zimbabwe.

"The government will certainly find it different, if not altogether impossible, to reconcile its readiness to work with foreign Marxists for the peaceful resolution of mutual problems, with its uncompromising refusal to talk to South African Marxists.

"The reason for this inconsistency is obvious. As I have already said, the government is still too deeply committed to the principle of white domination and, despite lip-service to reform, it is deadly opposed to the sharing of political power with blacks, and the SACP is merely being used as a smokescreen to retain the monopoly of political power.

"The smearing campaign against the ANC also helps the government to evade the real issue at stake, namely, the exclusion from the political power of the black majority by a white minority, which is the source of all our troubles.

"Concerning my own personal position, I have already informed you that I will not respond to the government's demand that ANC members should state whether they are members of the SACP or not.

"But because much has been said by the media, as well as by government leaders regarding my political beliefs, I propose to use this opportunity to put the record straight.

"My political beliefs have been explained in the course of several political trials in which I was charged, in the policy documents of the ANC, and in my autobiography "The Struggle Is My Life" which I wrote in prison in 1975.

"I stated in these trials and publications that I did not belong to any organisation apart from the ANC. In my address to the court which sentenced me to life imprisonment in June 1964, I said:

"Today I am attracted by the idea of a classless society, an attraction which springs in part from Marxist reading, and in part from my admiration of the structure and organisation of early African societies in this country.

"It is true, as I have already stated, that I have been influenced by Marxist thought. But this is also true of many of the leaders of the new independent states. Such widely different persons as Gandhi, Nehru, Nkrumah and Nasser all acknowledge this fact. We all accept the need for some form of socialism to enable our people to catch up with the advanced countries of the world, and to overcome their legacy of poverty.

"My views are still the same.

"Equally important is the fact that many ANC leaders who are labelled communists by the government, embrace nothing different from these beliefs.

"The term communist When used by the government has a totally different meaning from the conventional one. Practically every freedom fighter who receives his military training or education in the socialist countries is to the government a communist.

"It would appear to be established government policy that, as long as the national Party is in power in this country, there can be no black freedom struggle, and no

black freedom fighter. Any black political organisation which, like us, fights for the liberation of its people through armed struggle, must invariably be dominated by the SACP.

"This attitude is not the only result of government propaganda, it is a logical consequence of white supremacy. After more than 300 years of racial indoctrination, the country's whites have developed such deep-seated contempt for blacks as to believe that we cannot think for ourselves, that we are incapable of fighting for political rights without incitement by some white agitation.

"In accusing the ANC of domination by the SACP, and in calling on ANC members to renounce the party, the government is deliberately exploiting that contempt.

"The government is equally vehement in condemning the principle of majority rule. The principle is rejected despite the fact that it is a pillar of democratic rule in many countries of the world. It is a principle which is fully accepted in the white politics of this country.

"Only now that the stark reality has dawned that apartheid has failed, and that blacks will one day have an effective voice in government, are we told by whites here, and by their Western friends, that majority rule is a disaster to be avoided at all costs. Majority rule is acceptable to whites as long as it is considered within the context of white politics.

"If black political aspirations are to be accommodated, then some other formula must be found, provided that that formula does not raise blacks to a position of equality with whites.

"Yet majority rule and internal peace are like the two sides of a single coin, and white South Africa simply has to accept that there will never be peace and stability in this country until the principle is fully applied.

"It is precisely because of its denial that the government has become the enemy of practically every black man. It is that denial that has sparked off the current civil strife.

"By insisting on compliance with the abovementioned conditions before there can be talks, the government clearly confirms that it wants no peace in this country but turmoil, no strong and independent ANC, but a weak and servile organisation playing a supportive role to white minority rule: Not a non-aligned ANC but one which is a satellite of the West and which is ready to serve the interests of capitalism.

"No worthy leaders of a freedom movement will ever submit to conditions which are essentially terms of surrender dictated by a victorious commander to a beaten enemy, and which are really intended to weaken the organisation and the humiliate its leadership.

"The key to the whole situation is a negotiated settlement, and a meeting between the government and the ANC will be the first major step towards lasting peace in

the country, better relations with our neighbour states, admission to the Organisation of African Unity, readmission to the United Nations and other world bodies, to international markets and improved international relations generally.

"An accord with the ANC, and the introduction of a non-racial society is the only way in which our rich and beautiful country will be saved from the stigma which repels the world.

"Two political issues will have to be addressed at such a meeting: firstly, the demand for majority rule in a unitary state, secondly, the concern of white South Africa over this demand, as well as the insistence of whites on structural guarantees that majority rule will not mean domination of the white minority by blacks.

"The most crucial task which will face the government and the ANC will be to reconcile these two positions.

"Such reconciliation will only be achieved if both parties are willing to compromise.

"The organisation will determine precisely how negotiations should be conducted.

"It may well be that this should be done at least in two stages. The first, where the organisation and the government will work out together the pre-conditions for a proper climate for negotiations. Up to now both parties have simply been broadcasting their conditions for negotiations without putting them directly to each other.

"The second stage would be the actual negotiations themselves when the climate is ripe for doing so. Any other approach would entail the danger of an irresolvable stalemate.

"Lastly, I must point out that the move I have taken provides you with the opportunity to overcome the current deadlock, and to normalise the country's political situation.

"I hope you will seize it without delay. I believe that the overwhelming majority of South Africans, black and white, hope to see the ANC and the government working closely together to lay the foundations for a new era in our country, in which racial discrimination and prejudice, coercion and confrontation, death and destruction will be forgotten."

Editor Defends Publishing Document

MB2501170590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1545 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 25, SAPA—The editor of the Cape Town-based newspaper *SOUTH* said on Thursday the newspaper had not asked for or been given official permission under the Prisons Act to publish its story quoting jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

The editor, Moegsien Williams, said: "We deemed it important enough for the public to know and we will have to accept the consequences."

"In considering whether to publish or not we weighed up Mr Mandela's status as a prisoner and resolved that any prisoner who meets the state president in his office and is treated as VIP guest cannot be an ordinary prisoner."

"The nature of his incarceration is such that it would have been foolish for us to have considered him as an ordinary prisoner."

He declined to name the "sources" in London who had provided SOUTH with the document attributed to Mr Mandela, but said he had absolutely no doubt of its authenticity.

SOUTH is already facing several charges under the emergency regulations and Mr Williams has been regularly threatened with closure.

Commenting on speculation by a foreign news agency that the letter is an old one dating back to 1986, Mr Williams said there was no date on document and the content conformed to what people who have had contact with Mr Mandela have reported following visits.

Mr Mandela had started discussing negotiations with the government in 1986 and "this document encapsulates the discussions he has had and the viewpoints expressed," Mr Williams said.

He added: "We believe it was a document drawn up last year and submitted to the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, at his meeting late last year."

SOUTH says on its front page that it intends in its next issue to publish an autobiographical account of Mandela's life inside and outside prison.

Urging readers to buy next week's edition, it prints a brief extract of what it says is "the capture of the black pimpernel—in his own words"—referring to Mandela's arrest by police before the Rivonia trial.

"There was a steep bank on the side of the road. I could make a dash, scale it and disappear into the countryside."

"There were two more police cars immediately behind us. I thought of my gun and my diary. I could not be caught with these."

Minister on 'Confusion' Over Plan

MB2501185090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1709 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] Cape Town January 25 SAPA—There was confusion on Thursday over the Mandela "peace plan" published by the Cape Town newspaper SOUTH.

SOUTH said in Thursday's issue that the document "is believed to be the same as the one submitted to State President F.W. de Klerk at the meeting at Tuynhuys last month".

However, a source close to the jailed African National Congress leader said she believed the document was the one handed to Mr P.W. Botha at his meeting with Mandela last year.

She had not seen the document published anywhere before.

It was certainly not the "10 point plan" discussed by Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk.

Earlier on Thursday the editor of SOUTH, Mr Moegsien Williams, declined to name the "sources" in London who had provided SOUTH with the document, but said he had absolutely no doubt of its authenticity.

[Johannesburg Television Service in English at 1805 GMT on 25 January adds in a similar report, read by the announcer: "In a statement just released, which I have just got, the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has reacted to the document published by SOUTH today quoting Mr Nelson Mandela, and Mr Coetsee says there is no record of the document bearing resemblance to the document published in SOUTH. Mr Coetsee says it is therefore not possible to vouch for its authenticity."]

Television Reports on Plan

MB2601003090 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 90

[From the "Network" program]

[Text] The full text of what is reported to be a peace plan drawn up by Mr Nelson Mandela has been published by the Cape Town newspaper SOUTH.

One of the elements of the plan is Mr Mandela's view that the key to the situation in South Africa is a negotiated settlement and that a meeting between the government and the ANC [African National Congress] will be the first major step towards lasting peace in the country and South Africa's return to the international fold.

The plan identifies two political issues that will have to be addressed at such a meeting, namely the demand for majority rule in a unitary state and the concern of white South Africans about this demand, as well as their insistence on structural guarantees that majority rule will not mean domination of whites by blacks.

The plan reflects Mr Mandela's view that such reconciliation will be achieved only if both parties are willing to compromise.

It says that, because of the worsening political situation, he's offering his intervention to overcome the current deadlock and normalize the situation, but this cannot be done from prison.

The newspaper says Mr Mandela's view is that the step he's taking should not be seen as the beginning of actual negotiations between the government and the ANC, but rather as bringing the country's two major political bodies to the negotiating table.

On the question of preconditions for negotiations, the plan reflects Mr Mandela's views that the ANC cannot abandon or suspend its armed struggle until the government is willing to surrender its monopoly on political power and to negotiate directly and in good faith with acknowledged black leaders.

It's Mr Mandela's view that the renunciation of violence by either the government or the ANC should not be a precondition to, but the result of, negotiation.

He rejected the charge that the ANC was dominated by the South African Communist Party. Although the two bodies have cooperated in the struggle against racial oppression, the ANC had never adopted or cooperated with communism itself.

The plan envisages two possible stages for implementation, the first being the ANC and the government, together, working out the preconditions for a proper climate for negotiations, and the second being the actual negotiations themselves when the climate is right for doing so.

It's Mr Mandela's belief that the overwhelming majority of South Africans, black and white, hope to see the ANC and the government working close together to lay the foundations for a new era in the country in which racial discrimination and prejudice, coercion and confrontation, and death and destruction will be forgotten.

Mandela Said To Reaffirm Nationalization Policy

*MB2501140690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1400 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1806 GMT on 25 January transmits a service message killing the following item, noting the story quotes "banned" United Democratic Front Spokesman Terror Lekota.]

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 25, SAPA—Jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela has described as "inconceivable" any change or modification to the ANC's nationalisation policy, according to a report received on Thursday.

Senior United Democratic Front spokesman Terror Lekota claimed a single paragraph statement was being released on Thursday "on the request of Comrade Nelson Mandela."

The paragraph reads:

"The nationalisation of the mines, banks and monopoly industries is the policy of the ANC and a change or modification of our views in this regard is inconceivable. Black economic empowerment is a goal we fully support

and encourage, but in our situation state control of certain sectors of the economy is unavoidable."

Giving background, Mr Lekota said in a statement some people had come to believe there was a change in the economic policy of the African National Congress.

There had also been "innuendos in press reports that Comrade Nelson Mandela no longer subscribes to nationalisation and that in this regard he is in conflict with the external leadership of the movement."

Mr Lekota said in the present political climate, it was necessary for the movement to "provide (a) clear and unequivocal lead to the masses of our followers."

Mandela Meets Mass Movement Representatives

*MB2601050090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2139 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] East London Jan 25 SAPA—Political activists from the border region held discussions with jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela on Wednesday and Thursday at the Victor Verster prison near Paarl.

A spokesman for the United Democratic Front, Border Chairman Mr Mkuleki George, said on Thursday night the delegation held "very fruitful and informative discussions with Dr Mandela on recent political developments in South Africa."

In line with the ruling by the authorities at Victor Verster that no more than six people may visit the ANC leader at once, the delegation had been split into two groups, the spokesman said.

The delegates would hold report-back meetings with their relevant structures in the near future, the spokesman said.

Apart from Mr George, the delegation consisted of: Mr A. Ntlonti, Mr K. Mabece, Mr R. Rwehu, Mr M. Macklima, Mr S. Mtintsilana, all of the UDF, Mr C. Ndindwa, Mr M. Fotyhifa, the chairman of the Border Council of Churches, Rev Bongani Finca, and Rev Arnold Stofile.

Commentary Evaluates 'Positive' Cohen Visit

*MB2601055690 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Station commentary]

[Text] South Africans may be mildly encouraged by the positive evaluation made by Mr Herman Cohen at the end of his visit to the country this week. The American assistant secretary of state for African affairs was clearly impressed by the progress that had been made in laying the groundwork for peaceful negotiations on a democratic political system. He had been encouraged by the

government's commitment to normalizing political life so that all could participate freely in working towards that goal, he said.

Mr Cohen's visit was part of a process of devising a policy on South Africa that is under way in the new American administration. Insofar as it demonstrates the administration's willingness to acknowledge genuine progress in the country—unlike the sanctions lobbyists in Congress like Mr Howard Wolpe—it is to be welcomed. At the same time, it is unlikely to lead to any significant shifts, such as a move to alleviate sanctions, in the foreseeable future. If there is one dominant theme in President Bush's emerging policy on South Africa it is a determination not to take the leader on anything that could cause a confrontation with Congress. For this year at least it is unlikely to take any action firmer than arguing against an intensification of sanctions.

The evidence is that in this respect the Bush administration will adopt a much more low-key approach than its predecessor. In fact, that might turn out to be the most helpful attitude an American government could take in the present climate. In recent months the political debate in South Africa has experienced a sea-change, as leaders on all sides have redefined their strategies and policies in response to popular pressures to become actively involved in the negotiating process. As Mr Cohen noted, there is a repositioning among opposition groups outside the system to become engaged in normal political activities in a nonviolent manner and to react to negotiation initiatives.

Their progress, hindered by the more reluctant militants in their ranks, is halting and inconsistent. Yet their leaders are aware that the choice facing them is either to continue the movement towards a more accommodating stance or risk alienating political supporters. In this situation the last thing that is needed from the United States is a prescriptive and activist role that would certainly do more harm than good. The most useful contribution it can make is precisely what Mr Cohen says he will recommend to his government: to engage in dialogue with all sides to encourage meaningful negotiations.

It is a modest agenda: no doubt a disappointment to various interest groups which for their own purposes would have preferred a more partisan approach from the United States Government. But it has the merit of recognizing what outsiders have all too often chosen to ignore—that eventually it is only South Africans themselves who will come up with the political solutions for their country.

Botha To Visit Namibia, Political Leaders 26 Jan

*MB2501201290 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] The administrator general has announced that South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha will visit Windhoek tomorrow.

During his visit, Mr Botha will hold talks with Administrator General Louis Pienaar and Martti Ahtisaari, UN special representative in Namibia.

Botha will also meet with SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] President Sam Nujoma.

He will address a news conference at the Turnhalle in Windhoek in the afternoon.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1945 GMT on 25 January adds in a similar report, datelined Windhoek: "South African Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha is due to arrive in Windhoek on Friday [26 January] morning for a one-day official visit.

"A statement from the Administrator-General's [A-G] Office said Mr Botha would hold talks with the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the A-G, Mr Louis Pienaar, and was also expected to meet political leaders.

"A media conference has been scheduled for 1715 in the Turnhalle prior to Mr Botha's departure to Cape Town."

Transportation Services Strike 'Settled'

*MB2601063490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0625 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 26 SAPA—The SA [South African] Transport Services strike has been settled, mediator Charles Nupen announced on Friday [26 January] morning.

Full statement follows.

Mediator Details Settlement

*MB2601070890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0702 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 26 SAPA—The negotiating teams of the SA [South African] Transport Services [SATS] and the SA Railway and Harbours Workers Union (SARHWU) have arrived at a basis of settlement on all issues to settle the strike, mediator, Mr Charles Nupen, announced on Friday [26 January] morning.

The settlement provides for a return to work of all striking and dismissed workers. Mr Nupen director of the Independent Mediation Services of SA [IMSSA] said in a statement to SAPA.

Mr Nupen emphasised that the agreements had not yet been formally concluded and signed and would only become effective when this was done.

"The parties (SATS and SARHWU) will be reporting the terms of the agreement to a meeting of their constituencies today (Friday) and will meet in Johannesburg tomorrow (Saturday) to sign it," said Mr Nupen.

In terms of the agreement, SATS has agreed to recognise SARHWU and bargain wages and conditions of service

with the union in areas where it obtains registration under the Labour Relations act.

"The union has applied for registration in southern Natal," said Mr Nupen.

"The parties will commence negotiations in terms of an interim recognition agreement as soon as the strike is settled."

"All dismissed and striking workers will return to employment in the same grade, in the same job and at the same wage as applied to them at the commencement of the strike if they tender their services between January 31 and February 6," said Mr Nupen.

"They will receive an annual bonus for 1989 and will be re-instated in the SATS pension scheme but will forfeit benefits for the period of the strike.

"The day of their return to work will be taken as the date of commencement of employment for purposes of calculating future leave and sick pay benefits," said Mr Nupen.

Leave that accrued at the time of the commencement of the strike will be paid out.

Past disciplinary records will be disregarded and workers will not be disciplined for participating in the strike.

"However, workers convicted of serious acts of violence may be subject to disciplinary action.

Mr Nupen said any unresolved disputes arising out of the return to work may be referred for determination to IMSSA arbitrators.

Workers evicted from SATS accommodation during the course of the strike will be re-instated.

25 Jan Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB2501180890

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

'Covert Operators' Not Too Successful—A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 25 January reads: "South Africa has not had great fortune with the covert operators with whom it has had covert contacts over the years in pursuit of covert benefits. Many of the secret operations went publicly wrong. The Info scandal was full of misguided operations in which millions were given to people to pursue secret projects; in some cases the money was spent as intended, in others huge amounts went missing which government may still be trying forlornly to recover. It is usually pursuit of other people's secrets that leads to the hurried return of South African officials—once at the cost of the Foreign Minister breaking a solemn assurance to Britain. Now, we are told, one of our secret contacts was more successful at passing our secrets to the U.S.

than in his ostensible role of secretly procuring U.S. military equipment for us. Worse, if U.S. investigators are to be believed; they say South Africa was deliberately set up by the U.S. intelligence community which sought South African military and nuclear secrets. They put their man in place, passing him off as an arms procurer. We snapped him up and our secrets went west. Sanctions and boycotts mean that government still employs secret lobbyists to seek secret influence and secret middlemen to seek secret purchases. It is a process which puts not only our millions at risk, but our secrets as well."

SOWETAN

Relaxing Emergency Measures 'Not Enough'—"One of the cornerstones of democracy is a free Press," reminds a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 25 January. "When journalists were turned away from Khutsong Township in Carletonville, the police again threw a blanket over necessary information." "If the police were doing the right things, why were they ashamed of the Press recording the events?" "If the Government is really serious about reform, the place to start is free speech. It should let information and ideas flow freely. Mere relaxation of the emergency regulations will not be enough."

TRANSVALER

Blacks Must Correct 'Own Communities,' Failures—"It would contribute much to a settlement in South Africa if blacks corrected the failings in their own communities instead of blaming everything that goes wrong on the government," declares an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 18 January. "Both Zambian President Kaunda and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi recently touched on the issue. President Kaunda told a Lusaka reception honoring Walter Sisulu and other ANC veterans recently released in South Africa that he and other frontline leaders 'cannot hide their displeasure' at the slaughter in Natal. Reports say Sisulu, touched by President Kaunda's reference to the murder and bloodshed in Natal, promised to take 'the message of unity' back to South Africa." "Unity must be built, keeping in mind the diverse elements and based on loftier, common goals. Then all population groups can become involved in ending the violence."

DIE BURGER

'Sometimes Stupid Ideas' May Harm 'Radical' Groups—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 19 January declares in a page 12 editorial: "The United Democratic Front [UDF], with its usual propagandistic bravado, has announced that it is to ignore legal restrictions placed on it under the emergency regulations and will resume overt political activities. Such action cannot be approved. In the present circumstances in South Africa, people should not be able to transgress any law, even though they may have justifiable objections against, for example, the state of emergency. At the same time, the UDF's intentions expose an anomaly that already exists under the emergency," namely "the propagandistic stance recently

taken by the Mass Democratic Movement [MDM]. The MDM, a propagandistically named entity with no legal personality, leader, or even office, serves as a kind of blanket mouthpiece for the UDF through the Congress of South African Trade Unions, and even the African National Congress. Yet, the law cannot touch the MDM: Who will be arrested? Such an anomaly would not arise if all political organizations were allowed to operate normally and be compelled to act within the normal laws of the country. The authorities have declared that the whole situation affecting restrictions on certain organizations is being reviewed. A solution is urgently needed, as matters have developed to such an extent in South Africa recently that many radical organizations will apparently be harmed rather than benefitted if their sometimes stupid ideas can become known, discussed, and analyzed."

BEELD

'Independent States' Spending Days Over—"The more information that comes to light over Transkei's economic management, the clearer it becomes South Africa has reason to be concerned about what its black neighbor is doing with South African taxpayers' money," says an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 19 January. "To break an agreement on economic cooperation with South Africa, to divert the 42-percent customs union surplus designated for development on recurrent expenditure, and to increase civil servants' salaries by 40 percent all points to serious mismanagement by a government that pretends it carried out a military coup to end large scale corruption." "What applies to Transkei also applies to the other independent black states and to all who have grown accustomed simply to spending in the knowledge that South Africa will pay. Those days are over."

Questions Over UDF Restrictions' Validity—Another editorial on the same page states: "The UDF's decision to ignore legal restrictions placed on it in future and to resume overt political activity apparently aims to provoke the government." "Having said that, we cannot help but wonder whether the restrictions on the UDF are still valid. Much has changed since restrictions were placed on the organization." "Therefore, nothing much ought really to be altered if the ban on the UDF is lifted completely, and it then becomes subject to the ordinary laws of the land...except that this would widen the spectrum of discussion and give whites the opportunity to hear what these people think and believe."

ANC Attempts To Renew Violence 'Unrealistic'—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 22 January says in a page 10 editorial: "Just how the actions of President F.W. de Klerk has placed the initiative in his hands and forced the ANC to new thinking could hardly be better illustrated than by the past week's events at the organization's executive committee meeting, in Lusaka. The ANC has clearly been forced into self-examination, which can be of the utmost significance to South African politics. Its leaders warned last week that new realities

have come into being and would have to be reconsidered. A certain amount of anxiety is noted over the path to be taken if the ban on the organization is lifted. If that were to happen, an end to violence would be logical, but that would not suit the militant wing of the ANC. That could lead to a split in the organization." "As if the ANC had not been driven far enough into a corner, the failure of communism is undermining its ideological base. It is even forcing its ally, the South African Communist Party, into rethinking its ideas. If the ANC is wise, it will enter into dialogue with the government. Any attempt at renewed violence, a resumption of communist rhetoric, and calls for the creation of a one party state has become so unrealistic that even the ANC must recognize this."

26 Jan Press Review

MB2601123590

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Mandela's 10-Point Plan 'Conciliatory'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 26 January says in a page 14 editorial that although Nelson Mandela's 10-point plan submitted to the government has "not been disclosed officially," leaks "suggest it is moderate and conciliatory being particularly realistic in suggesting that a power-sharing period is the next goal—not a transfer to black rule. The stage has been set for some of the most momentous decisions the country has ever had to face. Mr de Klerk must have the courage to press through with the moves that will make a positive counter-gesture possible."

BUSINESS DAY

Nationalization To 'Set Back Hopes'—"For months we have been given a picture of a conciliatory Mandela, willing to negotiate, wanting to get talks going rather than set hard-line demands on the immediate repeal of apartheid laws," remarks a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 January. The perceptions of "nervous whites" have been "buoyed" by reports that the lessons of socialism's failures in Eastern Europe have had "major impact on ANC [African National Congress] leaders, and that Mandela not only sees some benefits in a free market system but is moving away from the Freedom Charter's dictums on nationalisation." But, "yesterday's statement—reputedly at the request of Mandela himself to reaffirm that an ANC government would seek to nationalise the mines, the banks and monopoly industries—will set back the hopes of those moving towards the acceptance of majority rule in the belief that free enterprise and individual property rights would still be possible."

SOWETAN

Government Must Allow Free Protest—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 26 January notes in a page 8 editorial: "Everywhere across the country people are

demonstrating against one thing or another. The Government hopes to fob these people off by telling them to ask for permission from a magistrate to protest peacefully. But there is no guarantee that permission will be granted if it is sought." "The chances too are that even after the peaceful march, the grievances will not be attended to. The authorities seem to take note only when the international media picks up the story. This response by the authorities only encourages the spiral of violence." The government must allow free protest and must "address the grievances of the citizens seriously."

THE NATAL WITNESS

Sisulu 'Optimistic' About Settlement—Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 17 January states in a page 8 editorial: "Having been irritated by the sanctimonious Senator Wolpe and niggled by the niggardly Mr Hain, local viewers may have been mildly refreshed by Walter Sisulu's recent gently optimistic assertion on American television that a peaceful settlement of the country's problems might be found within the decade. While Mr Wolpe and Mr Hain seem determined to discredit and discount the country's shuffle towards democracy and desegregation, Mr Sisulu has apparently seen something in President de Klerk's initiatives that might be built on."

Call To Address Homeland Status—"General Bantu Holomisa, who has hinted at the re-incorporation of Transkei into South Africa, and all but unbanned the ANC, has had his bluff called by a sharp reminder of who pays the pocket money—and a hint from President de Klerk that civilian rule might be a good idea," declares a page 8 editorial in Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 18 January. The paper believes the "status of all homelands will have to be properly addressed at some point after the imminent release of Nelson Mandela."

NEW NATION

Editorial Calls for Black Unity, Discipline—Referring to the "Mandela document in which he sets out his own vision about the future" Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 26 Jan-1 Feb in its page 6 editorial says: "The publication of the document could not have been more timely because it comes at a time when the Nationalist Party government has ploughed massive resources in a campaign to try and divide the people of South Africa by creating suspicions between the people, the leaders and ultimately the liberation movement. We have seen the veiled hand of the regime trying to create conditions designed to drive a wedge in the ranks of the movement." "Our task is to work for the maximisation of unity and discipline—guarding against attempts to divide us and derail the liberation struggle. We must foil the tactics of the government."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Leadership Not as 'Obvious' as Seems—Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 14 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 26 January-1 February "recent events suggest that the question of who leads even the African National Congress/Mass Democratic Camp is not as obvious as it seems—and that prospects for negotiated change will depend on more than talks between individuals, no matter how influential they seem." "It is already clear that the freed leaders do not have unlimited scope to set the agenda for their movements. There is a new leadership within the country which also lays claims to a stake in setting it." The problem for the ANC and Mass Democratic Movement, "and for resistance groups generally—is that it is not clear that the 'internal' activists are in touch with, and speak on behalf of, a mass following." "Building structures is, therefore, a priority for extraparlimentary movements if they want to develop the muscle they will need to negotiate the changes their followers want."

Angola**Dos Santos Receives U.S. Assistant Secretary Cohen***MB2501205590 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda today received Herman Cohen, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who ends his 24-hour visit to the People's Republic of Angola this evening.

Herman Cohen told newsmen after the meeting with the Angolan president that the meeting was good and dealt mainly with Angola's peace process.

The meeting was attended by Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, who held talks with the U.S. official this morning.

Herman Cohen is scheduled to disclose the outcome of his Angolan visit at a news conference this evening at 4 February International Airport.

U.S., Cuban Officials Meet*MB2501210790 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1940 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Luanda, 25/1 (ANGOP)—An anonymous diplomatic source said U.S. State Department officials in the delegation led by Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen, which arrived in Luanda yesterday, held contacts with the Cuban Embassy.

The same source also reports the meeting dealt with the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] attack on a Cuban military unit some 22 km north of Lobito (Benguela), north of 13th parallel, on 21 January.

Four Cuban soldiers were killed and five wounded during the attack. Three FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers were killed and six wounded. A total of 13 civilians were killed and 17 wounded.

This is the first meeting of its kind to be held between the Cuban and U.S. sides in the Angolan capital.

UNITA 'Unaware' Cubans Present in 21 Jan Attack*MB2601000490 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[From the "Network" program]

[Text] Cuba is to suspend temporarily its troop withdrawal from Angola, following the killing of four Cuban servicemen in that country.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the suspension would remain in effect until Cuba received an explanation for Sunday's [21 January] incident.

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces said today they regretted the deaths, but they had been unaware that Cubans were present during an attack on Angolan Government troops.

FALA Communiqué Views Attack*MB2601060690 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern
and Central Africa 0515 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Communiqué issued by the FALA Supreme Command in Jamba on 25 January—read by announcer]

[Text] In a revolutionary war operation, to respond to the ongoing major FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]-Soviet offensive in Angola's liberated land, a special FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] unit attacked a garrison at Hamanha, 30 km from Lobito, on 21 January.

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] was not aware of the presence of Cuban troops there. This is a point UNITA has always insisted on: that the Cuban Supreme Command in Havana find a way of warning UNITA about the position and movement of its troops.

UNITA deplores the fact that Cuban soldiers were killed at Hamanha. We gave our word and have done our best not to attack the Cuban forces since the withdrawal process began.

For a free fatherland or death!

United we shall win!

[Issued] Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance, on 25 January 1990

[Signed] FALA Chief of Staff General Arlinda Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, on behalf of the FALA Supreme Command

Savimbi Describes Fighting Near Lomba River*MB2501163290 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Dr Jonas Savimbi says the heaviest fighting between UNITA and MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] forces occurred this week.

He said the MPLA is using tanks, MiG fighters, and helicopters in major battles in the Lomba River region. The fighting has led to heavy losses and is part of a month-long attack by the MPLA in an attempt to capture the strategic town of Mavinga.

Dr Savimbi, who is en route to Portugal, gave details to Kieran Maree shortly before his departure:

[Begin Savimbi recording in English] (?Yes), they have launched a very big assault on our areas, this since December, and they never stopped. Every day they try to advance more and more in order to take Mavinga, and I can give you the information that Tuesday, which was the 22d [as heard], was the most violent fighting that we have ever...[changes thought] with tanks, and MiG's, and helicopters against our positions, because what the MPLA wants is to try to cross the Lomba River in order to take Mavinga, which is a strategic position for UNITA, and we don't understand that, when we have all the signs that everybody wants to talk peace.

But, even the time that I am now leaving for Portugal, I left the situation really very critical, because the fighting is very violent.

[Maree, in English] What have been the tactics that you've adopted in response to this assault?

[Savimbi, in English] Because they are using a lot of tanks, we are using small groups, hunting the tanks, and we have also missiles against the tanks. At the same time, we are using tactics of penetrating the big units of the enemy in order to disrupt their rear and also to disrupt their logistics. [end recording]

Affirms U.S. Support 'Solid'

*MB2601010090 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Interview with UNITA President Jonas Savimbi by correspondent Kieran Maree on recent Lomba River fighting and U.S. support for UNITA; date and place not given; from the "Network" program—video recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

[Maree] How optimistic are you that you'll be able to continue repulsing these assaults?

[Savimbi] I think that I am confident that the people will be able to do it, because for a month now that we have been able to stop that assault on our forces, though it has been with heavy losses.

[Maree] What about the United States? They've given you Stinger missiles in the past. Are you optimistic about continued U.S. support?

[Savimbi] Yes, (?all that) we have is news is that the support of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in the United States is solid. It is solid with the executive branch, it is solid with Congress, and we trust that the people who are there [word indistinct] suppliers with what we need in order to resist this assault from the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

Explains Visit to Portugal

*MB2601065590 London BBC World Service in English
0635 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] Earlier this week, Journalist (George Olaf Davis) was visiting UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] headquarters at Jamba in Angola. He asked Mr Savimbi what he was going to tell the Portuguese this weekend that he had not told them before now.

[Begin recording] [Savimbi] First of all, I think that, as you know, the colonial powers have always [word indistinct] independent countries and it was very important for us that the Portuguese, and not only to the authorities but also the people, because I met last October in Paris President Mario Soares, but it was necessary to go to Portugal to talk to them and to tell them that they should not take a partial attitude toward Angola because (?if) we make good relations between Angola and Portugal, then we have a reconciliation. I think they need to hear it from us directly instead of through other people.

[(Davis)] Fortunately, I have been right up to the front at the time of this serious offensive which, at (?one) stage, was truly difficult for UNITA, I must say. It appears that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has the upper hand now. Do you agree with that? [Savimbi] No, I do not agree. I think the MPLA [words indistinct] first of all, when they launched the offensive, they had marked 10 January to take over Mavinga. Then, after that, they have postponed it for 13 January. After that, they postponed it for 20 January. And now we know that now they are reorganizing themselves [words indistinct] because we have cut off the forces of the MPLA from receiving any supplies in diesel, in food, in ammunition...

[(Davis), interrupting] How did you do that?

[Savimbi] Because we have the (?forces) between Cuito Cuanavale and Chaminga, so then the MPLA forces have [words indistinct] area. They cannot receive what they have in Cuito Cuanavale. [end recording]

UNITA Denies RSA 'Involvement' in Fighting

*MB2601121990 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1212 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] [No dateline as received] Political observers in Jamba have brushed off MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] allegations of [Republic of] South African [RSA] involvement in the current fighting in southeastern Angola as being baseless and aimed at [word indistinct] the preference of Soviet military personnel and other foreign mercenaries fighting alongside the Luanda regime.

According to the observers, there are no South African troops in Angola ever since the application of the Brazzaville and New York agreements signed at the end of 1988, on Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and the independence of Namibia in conformity with United Nations Resolutions 435.

The observers pointed out that on the contrary, MPLA leaders are still bent on capturing the strategic UNITA

[National Union for the Liberation of Angola] stronghold of Mavinga and other positions in the UNITA liberated territory. The Luanda regime has significantly stepped up its offensive aimed at capturing Mavinga in recent days.

The United States assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, rejected allegations of South African involvement in the fighting made by the Luanda regime during his recent visit to South Africa, saying that these were completely false.

The observers added that it is necessary for the Cuban troops still in the process of withdrawing from Angola to confine themselves in recognisable and specific areas in order to avoid unnecessary and regrettable incidents.

The Cubans should strive for a dignified and correct withdrawal so that the material and psychological conditions for the reconciliation of all the Angolan people can be achieved in Angola, they added.

Luanda Communique on FAPLA, UNITA Actions

*MB2401214090 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Jan 90*

[Communique issued by the FAPLA General Staff in Luanda on 24 January—read by announcer]

[Text] From 17 to 23 January, in their mission to guarantee sovereignty and in response to UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] actions against FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces and the population, our forces attained the following results:

They killed 79 terrorists, captured another 4, and freed 30 civilians. Our forces also captured 32 weapons, including 2 60-mm mortars, dozens of (?assorted) grenades, thousands of rounds of ammunition, rifles, (?an antitank missile), and a transceiver. They also detonated 90 antipersonnel and antitank mines planted by UNITA. A total of 30 civilians presented themselves to our authorities.

During the same period, following UNITA armed actions and terrorist acts, our forces suffered [words indistinct] and 35 wounded. As for civilian casualties, we lament the death of 57 people, the wounding of 53, and the kidnapping of 30 others.

In their actions against our forces and the population, UNITA bandits carried out attacks, [words indistinct] the planting of antipersonnel and antitank mines, and explosive devices. They kidnapped and massacred civilians as well. The enemy actions were mainly centered in the provinces of Bie, Huambo, Lunda Norte, Benguela, Cuanza Norte, Moxico, and Cuanza Sul.

Incidents not yet reported include the following: On 17 January the bandits attacked Calueque Village, [words indistinct] km southwest of Huambo, where they killed 1 person, burned 23 houses, and stole 21 head of cattle.

On 19 January, the UNITA bandits attacked a village [words indistinct] of Quilengue, Huila Province, killing eight people. On the same day, they attacked the village of [words indistinct] 18 km southeast of Mavuvus, killing five people and wounding three others.

On 20 January, they attacked [words indistinct] 10 km northeast of (Lola), Namibe Province, wounding seven.

In retaliation, our FAPLA forces killed 2 terrorists, took 1 prisoner, and captured 13 automatic weapons. [Words indistinct] carried out their activity in the provinces of Bie, Benguela, Huambo, Uige, and Cuanza Sul.

Incidents not yet reported include the following: On 19 January, following clashes in (Ucua), our forces killed 15 terrorists and captured (?13) weapons, assorted articles, uniforms, equipment, and military material. Our forces suffered seven wounded.

On the same day, following clashes in [words indistinct], south of (Masseca) in Cuando Cubango Province, our forces killed [words indistinct] and captured five weapons, ammunition, grenades, a South African-made transceiver, [words indistinct] 57 km northeast of [words indistinct] killed three terrorists, freed four civilians, and captured two automatic weapons.

FALA Communique Details MPLA 'Offensive'

*MB2601061790 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern
and Central Africa 0520 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Communique issued by the FALA Chief of General Staff in Jamba on 25 January—read by announcer]

[Text] The FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff hereby informs the national and international communities about the evolution of the conventional offensive against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-controlled territory.

The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has never stopped attacking. As of 21 January 1990, it has increased land operations, air raids, and conventional attacks by FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] mechanized units on the Cuito Cuanavale front, in an attempt to boycott [as heard] President Jonas Savimbi's visit to Portugal.

In those clashes, FAPLA suffered 25 soldiers killed and 96 wounded, lost 8 BMP-1 armored cars and 2 B-30 medium range cannons.

UNITA suffered 9 soldiers killed and 43 wounded.

Well-known journalists have been able to collect evidence in the field. We shall defend Angola's liberated land at any cost.

For a free fatherland or death!
United we shall win!

[Issued] Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance, on 25 January 1990

[Signed] FALA Chief of Staff General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben

Border Meeting Probes UNITA 'Infiltration'

MB2501200090 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] The Angolan-Namibian joint border control commission met in Windhoek yesterday to assess the prevailing instability in northern Namibia.

The meeting [words indistinct] Martti Ahtisaari, the UN secretary general's special representative, expressed his profound concern to Administrator General Louis Pienaar about the breakdown of order and instability on the border with Angola, where a number of incidents were carried out by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements in the past days.

No communique was issued at the end of the meeting, but sources close to the commission said that a number of measures were taken to end the infiltration of UNITA elements in Namibia.

Mauritius

* Committee Established To Hire Foreign Workers

90EF0145A Port Louis WEEK-END in French
26 Nov 89 p 4

[Article: "Mr Nando Bodha: 'Mauritius Must Gain Expertise and Know-How'"]

[Text] After giving the green light for the recruitment of skilled foreign workers, the government established a committee this week to examine applications for importing skilled workers. Chaired by the prime minister's press attache, Mr Nando Bodha, this committee met three times this week with the participation of Mrs Frenot of the Labor Ministry and the Civil Service and Mr Nemchand of the office of the Prime Minister.

Explaining to WEEK-END the job that is being done by this committee, Mr Nando Bodha told us that the government's objective in appointing this committee is right now to extend priority to the processing of applications that have been waiting for work permits in Mauritius. The sectors involved are the hotel industry, tourism, construction, and the free zone. The prime minister's press attache told us that new work permit applications must be submitted to the Labor Ministry in triplicate.

At this time the Bodha committee is tackling the task of reviewing the "outstanding cases" of husbands or wives who have submitted applications for work permits here. Mr Bodha told us that the committee is studying the file

and trying to establish insofar as is possible the "genuineness of each case" and then to make recommendations to the minister in charge.

Asked about the implications of the government's decision to import skilled foreign workers, Mr Bodha felt that the objective is for Mauritius to be self-sufficient in expertise 3 years from now. In view of the fact that it is a temporary measure, he said, the government will be careful that foreign skills are not in time replacements for these same skills. He indicated to us that a set of reference guidelines is at present being prepared to establish a threshold of tolerance concerning the recruitment of skilled foreign workers. The chairman of this committee cited as an example the construction sector, in which the demand is seasonal.

"Mauritius must gain expertise and know-how during this transition period so that it can confidently tackle the second phase of its industrialization," Mr Bodha concluded optimistically.

We underline the fact that, in addition to applying for a work permit, potential applicants are asked to submit a complete application file for the granting of a residence permit to the Central Barracks Immigration Service in Port Louis. We likewise remind the reader that it is expressly recommended to those concerned not to bring in a foreign worker before obtaining a work permit and a residence permit for him.

* CCCE Grants Development Aid Package

90EF0145B Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French
30 Nov 89 p 7

[Text] The Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) has granted a loan of about 300 million rupees for the implementation of projects to be undertaken by the Mauritius Telecommunications Service (MTS), Mauritius Export Development and Investment Authority (MEDIA), Mauritius Development Bank (BDM), and the Industrial Vocational Training Board (IVTB).

A draft agreement was signed Wednesday by CCCE general manager P. Jurgensen and Finance Minister V. Lutchmeenaraidoo in the presence of many important persons, among whom were Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Planning, and IVTB chairman Dr B. Ghurburrun and Minister of Industry Joseph Clarel Malherbes.

The loan that is to go to the MTS will be for 200 million rupees (French Fr 80 million). These funds will be used for the modernization of telecommunications services in Mauritius. Up to now, direct CCCE participation in telecommunications projects has amounted to 700 million rupees.

Elsewhere, MEDIA will benefit from a loan of 25 million rupees. This financing will enable it to launch a new plan for the construction of industrial buildings. MEDIA will thus be able to provide potential investors with the infrastructure they will need.

Granted by the BDM, the loan will amount to about 37.5 million rupees. This sixth line of credit will favor the financing and implementation of projects for the modernization of businesses at attractive [interest] rates. These projects may involve, among other things, the installation of equipment necessary for the processing of industrial waste or waste water.

IVTB will be provided with a package of about 35 million rupees for the revival of vocational training at the level of schools for hotel personnel.

Mr P. Jurgensen took advantage of the occasion to commend the IVTB's interest in and originality of approach in connection with this, saying: "It seems to me that this organization is an important guarantor that business firms and people's needs will be taken into consideration." The general manager of the CCCE felt constrained to stress the fact that making these four loans available to the Mauritian Government is one illustration among others of the diversification of CCCE activities, that is, its support for firms likely to promote the organizing of an efficient, productive machine.

Mr Jurgensen emphasized that the CCCE is prepared to expand its range of activities, as the Mauritian Government has wanted it to. The CCCE is ready to actively participate in the implementation of an environmental conservation policy.

Mr Jurgensen told the Mauritian authorities that the organization he represents intends to make commitments for:

- 1) improvement of the highway network, specifically through extension of the northern freeway;
- 2) exploitation of underground water sources in the north;
- 3) catchment of surface water in connection with improvement of the Port Louis drinking water distribution network.

Mr Jurgensen indicated that it is CCCE policy to adopt a very selective approach when investing in a firm. In other words, he felt compelled to emphasize that the CCCE does not finance "lame-duck" companies.

As for Mr V. Lutchmeenaraidoo, he indicated that the discussions with the CCCE general manager concerning the purchase of an ATR-42 type aircraft for Air Mauritius as well as the construction of a warehouse for the national airline were very positive.

* Hong Kong, Shanghai Offshore Banking Approved

90EF0145C Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
30 Nov 89 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Offshore Permit for S.B. International and Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank; Mr I. Ramphul Hopes

for Japanese Presence in Banking Sector"; passages within slantlines published in English]

[Text] Applications for operating permits in the /offshore/ sector submitted by /S.B. International/ and the /Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation/ have been approved by the Bank of Mauritius.

These two institutions will, therefore, join /Barclays Bank, the Edmond de Rothschild Group, and Baroda Bank/ in the /offshore/ sector. For the present, only /Barclays Bank/ is operational; the other banks will be at the start of next year. We note that /S.B. International/ is the first /joint venture (State Bank of India and State Commercial Bank)/ to obtain an "/offshore/" permit.

Furthermore, receiving the new Japanese ambassador, Mr Harashima, yesterday morning, the governor of the Central Bank, Mr Indur Ramphul, expressed the desire of the country's bank officials to see Japanese banks established in both the local and /offshore/ sectors. Mr Harashima indicated that he would advise the appropriate Japanese authorities of this matter.

The discussions also centered on Japanese-Mauritian trade and, in connection with this, Mr Ramphul noted that the trade balance was definitely unfavorable for Mauritius. The governor of the Bank of Mauritius then spoke of measures to encourage Japanese tourists to visit Mauritius. Mr Harashima said that, while waiting for a direct "Plaisance-Tokyo" connection, it would be necessary to organize more "group tours" and in this way double the number of Japanese tourists, which is currently 4,000.

Moreover, yesterday Mr Ramphul met with two representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany's Commerzbank. Mr Volk, the /vice president/ for the "sub-Saharan Africa" region and Mr Hagemann, representing the bank in Johannesburg, displayed interest in the /offshore/ sector and asked for documentation on operating conditions to pursue the matter further.

* Chinese, Indian, South African Workers Requested

90EF0152A Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
27 Dec 89 p 1

[Article by Harish Chundunsing: "The Bodha Committee Studies Four Requests for the Recruiting of 165 Workers"; first paragraph is LE MAURICIEN lead; second paragraph is LE MAURICIEN introduction; passages within slantlines published in English]

[Text] The workers would be Indian, South African, and Chinese nationals.

Four companies have asked the committee chaired by the press attache in Prime Minister M. Nando Bodha's office for the authorization to recruit 165 foreign workers. Three of the four companies want to recruit 50 workers each, while the fourth one, as previously

announced by LE MAURICIEN, requested the authorization to hire 15 workers for its weaving and spinning night shift.

Two of the other three requests involve hotel projects. The first application comes from the General Construction Company, which got the contract for building a hotel financed with Japanese capital. It requests the authorization to hire 50 South African technicians who specialize in a new prefabrication technique. These technicians will have to supervise 400 Mauritian workers.

The second application concerns the Balaclava hotel project. The builders have asked to import 50 carpenters-sculptors and tile layers from India.

We learned that the builders have emphasized how urgent it is for them to meet the scheduled opening date of the two hotels because the promoters of the projects have already launched the marketing.

The third application comes from a Chinese company working within the free zone. The management wants to hire 50 Chinese workers for the manufacture of top-of-the-line silk products earmarked for export to the European market.

According to procedures set up by the Bodha committee, to be able to obtain a basic agreement, the applicant must first satisfy the Ministry of Health as to the worker's housing accommodations. In addition, working conditions and wages must be the same for both foreign workers and Mauritian workers. However, Bodha does not regulate fringe benefits.

Each foreign worker's contract runs for one year with a renewal option. Before it could study these four requests, the committee had to deal with requests for the recruiting of some 100 foreign workers, some of which had been pending for over 7 months, mostly due to administrative complexity.

Let us note that the committee also includes Vijay Nemchand from the prime minister's office and Mrs. Arlette Freyneau from the Ministry of Employment.

* 'Urgent' Training in Hotel Sector Needed

90EF0152B Port Louis WEEK-END in French
24 Dec 89 p 21

[Passages within slantlines published in English]

[Text] In the report that it recently submitted to the government, the /Joint Economic Committee/ (JEC) emphasized the urgent need for training personnel for the hotel sector, insofar as the occupancy rate is called to more than double between now and 1992. [as published] According to the JEC, if this training were not to occur, the hotel keepers would intensify their practice of stealing the personnel of their competitors, resulting in lower standards for the hotel business in general.

Pointing out the rapid growth experienced by the tourist industry over these past few years, the report indicated that, whereas 240,000 tourists visited Mauritius last year, their projected number should reach 250,000 this year.

Consequently, whereas the occupation rates of hotel rooms was close to 78.6 percent in 1988, the highest rate ever recorded in the 80's, the number of people employed by the hotels and restaurants is also constantly rising.

While the JEC has no doubt about the continued growth of the hotel sector in the forthcoming years, on the other hand, the increase in the number of tourists landing in Plaisance should stabilize around five percent annually.

The report also noted that the 13 hotel projects currently under completion will increase the number of available rooms by 1088 [as published] within the next two years. Consequently, whereas 26 additional projects, accounting for 2,533 additional rooms, have already obtained the government endorsement, projects corresponding to 1,055 additional rooms are awaiting the authorities' green light.

In order to meet these requirements, the Mauritian hotel industry will need a sizable number of qualified personnel within the next few years, at the services level in particular. According to JEC estimates, the industry will particularly need waiters, bartenders, and cooks. But demand at the administrative level will also be important.

Due to the urgency of the training problem, the JEC claims to be confident that the Association of Hotel Keepers and Restaurants Owners of Mauritius (AHRIM) will actively participate in the governmental efforts to formulate a plan for the sector. This plan should be devised by the /Industrial and Vocational Board/ and implemented by the Hotel School.

* New Rapid Intervention Group Created

90EF0152C Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
23 Dec 89 p 4

[Article by Harish Chundarsing: "Creation of a Rapid Intervention Group"; first paragraph is LE MAURICIEN introduction; passages within slantlines published in English]

[Text] A new unit, called the Rapid Intervention Group (GIR), was created some time ago within the police force.

According to our information, this new unit has some 50 men deployed in each of the island's districts and divided among the various police stations. The GIR men have received special training in rapid deployment in their respective districts in the event of a tragedy or even a riot.

Police circles have indicated that the main purpose of the GIR is to contain a situation while waiting for the arrival of the /tactical response group/ in this case, the /Special Support Unit/.

Our source specified that the GIR must not be mistaken for the Intervention Group of the Mauritian Police (GIPM), which remains a commando unit.

Namibia

South Africa's Botha Arrives in Windhoek 26 Jan

*MB2601081390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0809 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 26 SAPA—South African foreign affairs minister, Mr Pik Botha, arrived in Windhoek on Friday [26 January] for a series of meetings with local officials and the Angolan foreign minister, Mr Pedro de Castro van Dunem.

Officials said Mr Botha was to meet the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, the United Nations Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leader and Namibia's president-in-waiting, Mr Sam Nujoma at South West House.

A meeting with Mr van Dunem is scheduled for later this afternoon.

Political observers believe that the halted withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola announced yesterday is likely to feature high on the agenda in talks between Mr Botha and Mr van Dunem.

Mr Botha is due to address a press conference at the Turnhalle at 5pm today.

Meets UN's Ahtisaari

*MB2601114990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1137 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 26 SAPA—The United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, held talks with South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Botha, and the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, in Windhoek on Friday [26 January].

A UN spokesman, Mr Vladislav Guerassiev, said Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Botha shared their perceptions of the progress of Namibia's independence.

He told a media briefing Mr Ahtisaari reiterated to Mr Botha his concern over the security situation in sections of the northern border region with Angola.

Mr Ahtisaari was scheduled to meet Angola's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pedro de Castro van Dunem, for a working lunch where the situation in southwestern Africa would probably be reviewed, Mr Guerassiev said.

Asked to comment on UNTAG's [UN Transitional Assistance Group] position on Cuba's halted withdrawal of its troops from Angola on Thursday, Mr Guerassiev said: "UNTAG's position is that there is a proper mechanism established under the tri-partite agreement between Cuba, South Africa and Angola to sort out and discuss any problems arising from the implementation of this agreement."

Referring to the joint monitoring commission established to oversee regional peace accords, Mr Guerassiev pointed out it had been "very effective" in sorting out previous problems like the April 1 clashes between SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and security forces.

Pienaar Places Police Near Oshikango Border Posts

*MB2501194690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1634 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 25 SAPA—South Africa's administrator-general in Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, has expressed his concern about the security situation along a section of the border with Angola and has posted a police presence to maintain law and order.

In a statement issued in Windhoek on Thursday, Mr Pienaar said while he was generally satisfied at the relative calm in the aftermath of the armed struggle and election in Ovambo, he was concerned about the armed border infiltrations from Angola, east of Oshikango.

Infiltrations between beacons 14 and 17 had resulted in cattle rustling, assaults, theft and killings with perpetrators escaping back across the border into Angola.

He gave his assurance that the SWA [South-West Africa] Police, though depleted since last year, would continue to fulfill their function and said a police presence would be maintained at Umungwelume near the border.

He reminded UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] that, in terms of the United Nations mandate, they had been specifically charged with border surveillance against infiltration.

Mr Pienaar said the matter had been raised at the joint commission sub-committee meeting in Windhoek on Wednesday [24 January].

Paying tribute to those contributing to reconciliation in Namibia, Mr Pienaar said he appreciated it was "a long and tortuous road" and commended all, especially those promoting contact and dialogue between former foes in the country.

UN Official Views Ovambo Unrest

*MB2501195590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1234 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] Windhoek Jan 25 SAPA—While the general law and order situation in Namibia was calm and quiet, a

few violent incidents were reported from Ovambo during the past few days, officials said on Thursday.

United Nations information officer, Mr Vladislav Guerassiev, said in Windhoek SWA [South-West Africa] Police arrested four men after a former Koevoet counter-insurgency policeman was stoned and stabbed to death at Omungwelum in northern Ovambo on Monday [22 January].

Two men, former Koevoet and SWA Territory Force members, were arrested near Oshakati when SWA Police discovered arms, ammunition and explosives in a house near Oshakati on Tuesday.

A young boy was injured in the thigh while playing with an explosive device in the north, Mr Guerassiev said, adding it was probably not the last of such incidents in that area.

He expressed UNTAG's concern about a minefield left behind by the SA Defence Force at the Ruacana base in the north where members of the Malaysian battalion are now stationed.

He told a media briefing several cattle had been killed after wandering onto a minefield because sections of a protective fence had been stolen.

SWA Police had refused to take action saying they did not have sufficient manpower to do anything about it, Mr Guerassiev said.

Asked why Australian engineers, skilled in working with explosives could not lift the mines, he pointed out they were busy helping local authorities defuse explosives that had been handed in.

"The Australians do not have the manpower and facilities to lift minefields in this country," Mr Guerassiev said.

He confirmed armed Malaysian battalion members were accompanying UN Police in stepped-up patrols in the border area with Angola where armed groups of infiltrations had been active.

This step was to protect UN Police whose policy was to patrol unarmed, Mr Guerassiev said.

Union Reportedly Denies 'Conflict' With SWAPO

*MB2501154790 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1040 GMT 25 Jan 90*

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 25, SAPA—A report in a South African newspaper on Wednesday saying a conflict had developed between SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] and the National Union of Namibian Workers [NUNW] was vehemently denied by high-ranking officials of the NUNW.

The report in the Johannesburg-based BUSINESS DAY said democracy in pre-independence Namibia "suffered its first blow with SWAPO clamping down on the NUNW."

During the years of SA occupation the labour body consistently supported SWAPO in its struggle.

The report referred to recent NUNW demands for the draft constitution to be made available for public scrutiny and comment.

The union body also insisted on the inclusion of several workers' rights in the constitution, which is expected to be ratified by the 72-member Constituent Assembly within the next week.

The newspaper report said SWAPO's "frustration" became evident when the assembly chairman, Mr Hage Geingob, met "a union delegation and told it to end public criticism" of SWAPO.

The report continued: "Minutes of the meeting indicate he (Geingob) told the NUNW it should support SWAPO and work hard for the next elections to ensure the party a two-thirds majority so it could write the constitution it wanted."

It said NUNW staff were subsequently issued with a "directive" by the NUNW's general-secretary, Mr John ya Otto, which said "there were to be no more staff meetings by the trade union federation".

"Efforts to have the decision reversed have failed," the report added, saying the same message had been carried to other organisations and SWAPO supporters at a meeting of SWAPO's Windhoek branch this week.

"Shadow minister of land and resettlement, Markus Hausiku, turned the meeting into a lecture when he blamed SWAPO's failure to win a two-thirds majority on the NUNW and other party field workers," the report said.

It added Mr Kausiku told the meeting they would have to wait another five years before they could "get the constitution you are pressurising us in the constituent assembly to get for you".

A top NUNW official this week denied the contents of the report.

While acknowledging that a meeting with Mr Geingob had taken place, he said there was "definitely no conflict" between the NUNW and SWAPO.

He said it was more likely the report had been published with the intention of creating conflict between the two, "as this is what South Africans tend to do."

"There are those who might want it to happen, but we won't allow it to happen," he said.

The official said the labour body stood by its call for the draft constitution to be made public.

He did not, however, know the outcome of the demands listed for inclusion in the constitution.

"Maybe they have been included and maybe not, we will only know when the constitution has been finally adopted," he said.

Mr ya Otto, who was SWAPO labour secretary in exile, also denied the allegations.

"I deny categorically that there is any conflict between SWAPO and the NUNW," he said.

He said he had become aware of the reports of conflict while listening to a report on Radio South Africa.

Mr ya Otto said the NUNW was not attempting to delay the work of the Constituent Assembly.

"On the country, we want the assembly to make haste and adopt the constitution. We are all waiting for independence," he said.

The union leader confirmed the meeting with Mr Geingob, but said it was conducted "in a spirit of cooperation."

He found it strange the South African media were reporting non-existing conflict between the NUNW and SWAPO.

"Perhaps the intention is to have us at loggerheads and thereby disrupt the spirit of national reconciliation which exists in the country," Mr ya Otto said.

Zambia

* Political Will for Spending Cuts Questioned

34000170A Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
11 Nov 89 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Reading what the IMF "monitoring sources" said yesterday in Lusaka gives one the nagging feeling that Zambia is still distant from qualifying for new loans from the IMF, the World Bank and other international donors.

The impression is that Zambia needs to go further and take more economic measures, painful as they may be, for her to satisfy the requirements for such aid.

According to the "faceless" sources, this country's rating would have been worse had it not been for the announcement on June 30 of the Kwacha devaluation and price decontrols.

The June measures, described as courageous and profound by the hard-nosed monetary men of the IMF et al, are the ones by which our Government's policy framework programme (PFP) won acceptance in Washington in September.

But that acceptance doesn't mean new lines of credit have been opened for money to flow in.

The "shadow programme" spoken about yesterday will be for the IMF and the World Bank to help secure funds for Zambia to service current mounting debts and arrears.

Depending on the success of that stop-gap programme, Zambia will then have to negotiate for "a more legal finance framework".

Be mindful that this nation owes the IMF \$1 billion, the World Bank \$400 million and arrears which have accumulated to \$7 billion.

Can Zambia meet that bill in 1990 when there are more pressing problems at home which call for urgent attention from local available resources?

The international donors are demanding more sacrifice, more thrift and more cutting down (if not virtual withdrawal) of public spending. Their conditionalities call for political commitment that will hurt political sensitive areas. Is Zambia ready to do that?

The factors that are analysed when donors consider applications for "help" are quite difficult to fulfill.

Tick yes or no. Has Zambia a strong realistic budget? Is her monetary policy able to lower inflation? What is Zambia's track record in use of aid and repayment of loans?

The answers to those questions may tell whether or not in the circumstances the country can meet the lending requirements.

It is proving to be a long, arduous and rough terrain to cover indeed. However, lenders like the IMF should not think that the indebted poor are using scapegoat tactics to dodge their commitments.

They are hard pressed; they cannot just manage and therefore they need a sympathetic hearing.

* Foreign Debt Amounts to \$6.9 Billion

34000170B Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
18 Nov 89 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Zambia's Debt Soars to \$6bn"]

[Text] Zambia's external debt is expected to reach a staggering \$6.9 billion by next month, Finance and Planning Minister Mr Gibson Chigaga disclosed yesterday.

The minister who was presenting this year's Budget said the debt problem had assumed such proportions that it cannot be solved by Zambia alone.

The minister said because of the difficulties that the country faces to fully service the debt, arrangements have been made to convene a consultative group meeting

next February to initiate the process of mobilising more resources, debt rescheduling and forgiveness.

Mr Chigaga said 42 percent of the debt is owed to bilateral donors, 36 percent to multilaterals while the remainder is owed to commercial banks and other private creditors.

"Our ability to meet debt service obligations continues to be constrained by low levels of external earnings which in an exceptionally good year like 1989 stood at K13,759.7 million. This is about \$1 billion compared to the build-up in arrears amounting to \$3.4 billion."

The minister told Parliament that even after rescheduling the country's debt, Zambia will still require substantial external financial help on concessional terms to support the adjustment and restructuring programme.

The minister appealed to the international community to respond favourably in ensuring the sustainability of the reform effort. The economic reform measures that have been taken since June are a good testimony of the country's commitment to restructure the economy.

He said in view of the current economic situation the country would pursue monetary and budgetary policies that will create a favourable climate for economic growth.

The economic policy in 1990 will aim at achieving a two percent economic growth rate.

On monetary policy, Mr Chigaga reiterated that the Bank of Zambia would continue to make necessary adjustments to interest rates as these play an important role in the efficient allocation of resources and in the encouragement of savings.

The Bank of Zambia will continue the policy of reviewing the exchange rate periodically.

The minister announced that monetary measures to reduce money supply would be reinforced.

The Government has already taken measures to restrain the growth of money supply such as increase in the minimum reserve requirement, raising interest rates, setting credit ceilings and changing of the Kwacha notes.

Mr Chigaga said reduction in credit expansion will now be enhanced by introducing a non-rediscountable Government bond.

* Romanian Factory Cut Back; Barter Off

34000294B Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
13 Nov 89 p 1

[Text] Romania has scaled down the capacity of a planned copper sheet plant on the Copperbelt resulting in a reduced investment cost, it was learnt yesterday.

Trade attache Cde Constantin Soare said in Lusaka the new feasibility study will be handed over to Ideco.

Original feasibility studies set the capacity at 10,000 tonnes of copper sheets a year but this has now been reduced to 6,000 tonnes under the new plan but with a possibility of reaching 12,000 tonnes in the near future.

A Zambian delegation was expected to travel to Romania after discussions on the plant are concluded to sign a protocol.

Romania, he said, will provide the machinery but discussions for the funding of the project had not been concluded.

The original study was done by a British consultancy firm which was financed by the United Nations Development Programme, (UNDP) based on Romania's offer, Cde Soare said.

"The plant will be built in stages but it's not easy to tell how much it is going to cost".

"The feasibility studies were supposed to have arrived by the end of October. They should be here any time, Romania has already prepared the studies for the smaller factory", he said.

On August 19, Romanian charge d'affaires Cde Ion Vasiliu said negotiations between the two countries were going on for the establishment of the plant in Kitwe and put the cost at \$20 million.

He lamented that a barter agreement signed between his country and Zambia has collapsed because Zambia could not supply some of the necessary products required by Romania.

* Farmers Hindered by 'Poor' Administration

34000170C Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
17 Nov 89 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] Of all the people or organisations involved in ensuring agriculture becomes the mainstay of Zambia's economy only the farmers can be safely said to be serious. The others—banks, cooperative unions, the Party and its Government—still have to translate their lofty rhetoric into action.

When Zambia broke with the IMF in 1987 and made the projection that she would produce 15 million bags of maize, the doubting Thomases were legion. The farmers proved them wrong. And despite the adverse weather and other conditions, last season the harvest was in the region of 13 million bags—bravo our farmers!

But the fumbling by the other parties is now sickening. Already, one million bags are threatened with destruction in the Southern Province. Transport for crops is insufficient all-round but there is surfeit of luxury cars and to cap it all, over 1,000 farmers in Kalomo are almost rioting over delayed payments.

Further, the National Milling Company had to organise a suspicious tour of its plants in an apparent effort to hoodwink public opinion about its failure, which it hasn't contested, to service farmers who are working for wheat self-sufficiency.

All this is shameful and tours like the National Milling one are a waste of time.

The real issues which we should now be addressing are: How will those Kalomo farmers fare this season if they are not paid up to now and why does this happen always?

Just how will local wheat producers be encouraged when the only marketing agency is indifferent to local producers?

How is the country going to enjoy the benefits of the hard-working farmers when we import only limousines and not the much needed trucks?

We must even doubt the value of pledges to set aside so many millions or even billions after the farmers are already frustrated by failure to make timely payments. Unless something gives, this country will get to a situation where there will be no takers even for the K1 billion set aside by the commercial bank because farmers will just be too demoralised.

If Zambia is a nation of talkers then it is important that we talk only politics because politics is mainly about talking anyway.

When it comes to such fields as agriculture action is the watchword, timely action that is. It is no use setting aside this or that amount only after a terrible debacle.

In agriculture, timely and well-thought out actions and decisions are necessary and so far only the farmers are able to do this. It is high time the auxiliaries followed suit.

Zimbabwe

President Mugabe Extends State of Emergency

*MB2601142590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1333 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Harare Jan 26 SAPA—President Robert Mugabe has formally extended for a further six months the state of emergency in Zimbabwe, which was due to expire on Friday [26 January].

ZIANA news agency reports a presidential proclamation extending the state of emergency was published with a Government Gazette Extraordinary dated Jan 25.

The proclamation follows last weeks decision by the House of Assembly to extend the state of emergency.

The state of emergency was "inherited from the white minority Rhodesian regime, which introduced it as a prelude to its November 1965 unilateral declaration of independence from Britain, the ZIANA report read.

The emergency gives the government extraordinary powers to deal with security matters and permits, among other things, detention without trial "in the interests of preserving the security of the state".

There had been hopes the emergency would be lifted soon after independence in 1980.

However, the difficult circumstances in which the independent state of Zimbabwe was born, "out of a bloody liberation war which left the new state with the task of welding into one nation army two liberation armies and the Rhodesian army which had fought against them, prevented the immediate lifting of the state of emergency," the ZIANA report read.

It added: "The armed dissident activity which later occurred in Matabeleland and incidents of sabotage by South African commandos and agents ensured that the state of emergency continued."

Mugabe Confirms Vote 'Almost Certainly' in Mar

*MB2601131890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1254 GMT 26 Jan 90*

[Text] Harare, Jan 26, SAPA—Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe confirmed on Friday the forthcoming general election in Zimbabwe would "almost certainly" be held in March and said an election directorate had been set up by the Politburo of the ruling ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African national Union (Patriotic Front)] party, the ZIANA news agency reports.

Speaking at the beginning of a two-day meeting of ZANU's Central Committee, Mr Mugabe said the election directorate had been set up by the Politburo, under the leadership of its secretary for commissariat and culture, the minister of home affairs, Mr Moven Mahachi.

The opening of the two-day meeting of the 160-member Central Committee was delayed by at least two hours by a meeting of the 22-member Politburo, which met to hear two reports which had not been presented to it at its meeting earlier this week.

The president reminded the meeting that 120 members on a total of 150 members in the new one-chamber House of Assembly would be popularly elected on the basis of single-member constituencies.

"Constituencies had to be re-delimited, more so in that three years ago abolished the 20 whites-only seats, that had their own 20 single-member constituencies," he said.

He said the delimitation commission, set up last year, had already submitted a provisional report and the full document would be submitted shortly. Once that had been done, "then our general elections will certainly be held in March, perhaps towards the end of the third week."

Cape Verde Islands

Pope John Paul II Arrives in Praia 25 Jan

AB2501181490 Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT
25 Jan 90

[Text] Praia, Jan 25 (AFP)—Pope John Paul II arrived here Thursday at the start of an eight-day tour of five West African countries, among the poorest in the world. The pope, who had left Rome on an Alitalia Airbus A-300, landed at Sal Airport in the island Republic of Cape Verde, where he will spend two days.

The trip then takes him on to Guinea-Bissau (on Saturday and Sunday), Mali (Sunday) Burkina Faso (Monday and Tuesday) and Chad (Tuesday and Wednesday).

The pope is due to launch aid appeals on behalf of the Sahel nations and the fight against leprosy, and to celebrate seven masses and four liturgies.

His schedule includes 35 public speeches and meetings with Christian and Islamic religious leaders.

Jean Paul II, who has already visited 25 African nations, has another trip to the continent lined up for the latter half of the year.

Ivory Coast

Public Works Director General Appointed

AB2501153690 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] Following the cabinet meeting that took place yesterday, Wednesday, 24 January 1990, the minister of communications announced the appointment at the Ministry of Finance of the managing director of the Directorate of Public Works, Mr Philippe Eiffel Serey, by presidential decree. He is a civil engineer and is replacing Mr Antoine Cesareo.

Liberia

Government Launches 'Major Offensive' in Kahnple

AB2501205090 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] Government forces have launched a major offensive in the Kahnple area [Nimba County], where the dissidents' activities were reported, in an effort to eliminate the dissidents once and for all from Nimba County. Defense Minister Boimah Barclay and General Henry Dubar are both slated to address citizens and foreign residents of Gampa City today.

New Commander Named for Government Forces in Nimba

AB2501212390 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 25 Jan 90

[Text] The director of staff of the Defense Ministry, Brigadier General Moses Craig, has been named the new commander for government forces pursuing rebels in Nimba County. Gen Craig replaces Brigadier Edwards Smith, former commander of the Armed Forces in Nimba County. This was disclosed to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY [LINA] on Wednesday [24 January] in Sani-quellie by Army Chief of Staff Henry Dubar, who, along with the minister of defense, are in the county on a fact-finding mission.

Gen Dubar also told the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY that the Liberian Army was not fighting the citizens of Nimba, but rather the rebels who came to destabilize the country. He said, in his own words: We want good rapport between citizens and the soldiers in order to erase any fear that exists among the citizens of Nimba.

Speaking earlier, Gen Craig said his mission was one geared towards educating the people of Nimba on the incursion because a lot of them have been misinformed about the situation in the county. He also called on the press to help explain the situation, adding: The better you inform the people, the better for us.

Nigeria

'Astronomical' Rise in Narcotics Convictions Noted

AB2501205490 Paris AFP in English 1734 GMT
24 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Lagos, Jan 24 (AFP)—The number of persons convicted of hard drug trafficking in Nigeria rose astronomically from eight in 1986 to 149 at the end of 1989. According to official statistics published by the court concerned and given to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here Wednesday. The figures by the Currency and Miscellaneous Offences Tribunal showed that out of a total of 275 persons convicted between July 1986 and December 1989, eight were recorded in 1986, 31 in 1987, 87 in 1988 and 149 in 1989. Women account for 27 percent of this total figure.

A total of 84.47 kilograms (187 pounds) of these hard drugs were seized from these convicts for the period under review, the tribunal said, adding that 59.9 kg (132 lbs) were recovered last year alone from the 149 persons convicted.

The abrogation of capital punishment for drug traffickers in 1985 by the regime of President Ibrahim Babangida and the harsh economic problems facing Nigeria are responsible for the sharp rise in the number of hard drug traffickers within the last four years, noted observers.

Traffickers use Nigeria as a transit point only, official sources said. [passage omitted]

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